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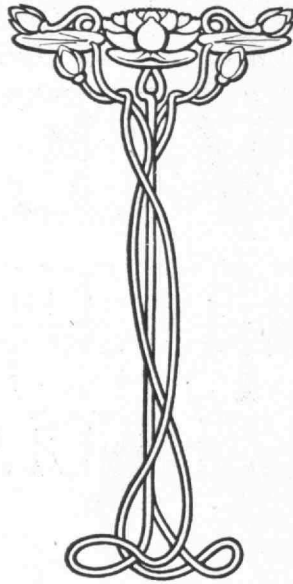
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COÖPERATION BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE AND HARVARD

Work of the Harvard Graduate Engineering Schools to be carried on at the Institute—Details of the arrangement which eliminates much duplication of effort in these institutions.

On January the 10th an announcement was made of an agreement which had been entered into by Technology and Harvard University, under the terms of which the Institute in effect takes the graduate schools of applied science of the University, its teaching staff and engineering equipment, and opens to the students in the courses which the University has been maintaining a degree from the Institute or from Harvard or from both.

This plan of coöperation eliminates the duplication of work that has been conducted by the two institutions in these lines. It gives the Institute the added income of the interest on the present endowment of the Lawrence Scientific School and on at least three-fifths of the Gordon McKay bequest. It strengthens its teaching corps by the addition of sixteen professors from the University, four of whom are Tech men, and it indicates a spirit of coöperation between two great institutions that is being cordially endorsed by educational authorities and the general public.

The courses affected are those leading to degrees in mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary, mining engineering and metallurgy. The other courses of the

Institute are in no way affected. Students taking these courses can elect to be candidates either for a Harvard degree or for an Institute degree or for both. They will be entitled to the privileges of students in the *professional schools* of Harvard University, which will give them the right to use the libraries, museums, etc., and to attend, without payment of fee, certain lectures outside their regular curriculum.

In the words of the Honorable Richard Olney, "the agreement spells coöperation and nothing more." The University and the Institute remain absolutely unaffected in name, organization, title to or rights over property. Each retains absolute control over its own financial resources. Each is free to lay down such regulations as it may see fit in regard to the courses leading to its own degrees.

The agreement itself was unanimously approved by the Corporation of Harvard and by the Executive Committee of the Institute's Corporation. It was presented simultaneously to the Corporation of the Institute and to the Board of Overseers of Harvard on Friday, January 9. The motion for its adoption was passed by the Board of Overseers with one dis-

sentient. A similar motion, made in the Institute's Corporation by Colonel Livermore and seconded by Mr. Munroe, was passed with two dissentients.

As the subject is an important one to the Institute and to the public, this issue of the REVIEW is largely devoted to it. The full text of the agreement is given elsewhere. Various comments on this text have been made by the President in addresses to the Corporation, Faculty,

students and to the alumni. In so far as these are available, they are set forth here. The most comprehensive of all was the careful analysis of the agreement made in an address to the Alumni Council. Unfortunately, complete notes of this address were not taken, so that it is impossible to reproduce it accurately. An attempt has, however, been made to cover the ground after the President's manner.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE CORPORATION

The advantages of coöperation between the Institute and Harvard have been for so long the subject of discussion amongst the members of the Corporation that it must be unnecessary for me to deal with them here, especially as my views have been expressed on various occasions in reports to the Corporation and elsewhere. With reference to the particular plan of coöperation that is now put forward, I beg to make the following statements:

1. The Honorable Richard Olney, in a carefully considered legal opinion, says "Coöperation between educational institutions for a legitimate purpose common to both is certainly not illegal and in this case wholly desirable. The 'Agreement' seems to me to spell coöperation and nothing more, involves no merger of corporations or their property interests, and can be carried into effect without violation of charters or of the trusts upon which funds are held."

2. Its adoption by the Corporation is unanimously recommended by the Executive Committee.

3. It is approved by each of the last five presidents of the Alumni Association, and by the president-elect. The president of the Alumni Association, Mr. Frederic H. Fay, writes: "I heartily commend this effort on your part, and I believe that when it is found that an agreement, such as you have proposed, can be carried out to the satisfaction of the authorities of both institutions, you will find that you have the great body of Tech alumni behind you, and that you will have added to the prestige,

and usefulness and strength of the Institute."

4. It is approved by all the heads of the Institute's departments that are directly affected and by all the other senior members of the Faculty who have been consulted with reference to it.

5. It leaves the Institute so entirely independent that it can appoint any officer or instructor that it pleases, it can appropriate its funds as it pleases, and it can make any regulations that it pleases with reference to the courses leading to its degrees.

I venture to express the hope that this suggested agreement will commend itself to your judgment because I believe that its adoption would be a forward step of very great import to the future of education in this country. Incidentally, it would be of great advantage to each of the coöperating institutions, but it would be especially significant in the emphasis that it would give to the fact, so often overlooked, that educational institutions do not exist for themselves and that their sole duty is to make the best provision that can possibly be made for those who are rising to manhood and for their successors. Under the scheme of coöperation here proposed, it would be possible to maintain a much stronger school of applied science than either institution alone could furnish, and it would be possible to keep that school practically unrivalled in America, and indeed, in the world.

RICHARD C. MACLAURIN.

January 1, 1914.

FULL TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT

In this agreement, "the Institute" means the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and "the University" means Harvard University. It is understood that any action of the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall require the consent of the Board of Overseers wherever such consent is necessary under the laws governing the University.

I. The University and the Institute shall be unaffected in name, organization, title to and rights over property, or in any other way not specifically mentioned in this agreement.

II. The University and the Institute shall cooperate in the conduct of courses leading to degrees in mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary engineering, mining and metallurgy, and in the promotion of research in those branches of applied science. The courses and research shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this agreement and on the site in Cambridge recently acquired by the Institute bordering on Massachusetts avenue and the Charles River embankment or on any other site that may be agreed upon should future conditions render an extension or change of site desirable.

FUNDS AND FEES.

III. Subject to the reservations hereinafter set forth the University shall devote to the purposes referred to in Section II the net income of all funds that are credited on its books to the Lawrence Scientific School; also the use of all machinery, instruments, and equipment that are suited to these purposes and that the University does not in its opinion need more urgently for other purposes; also not less than three-fifths of the net income of the Gordon McKay endowment; also the income of all property that it may acquire hereafter for the promotion of education or research in the branches of applied science referred to in Section II; also such further sums as it may from time to time feel able to contribute.

IV. Subject to the reservations hereinafter set forth, the Institute shall devote to the purposes referred to in Section II all funds, or the income of all funds, that it now holds or hereafter acquires for the promotion of education or research in the branches of applied science mentioned in that section, and in addition to this as much of the funds, or the income of funds, that it holds for general purposes as is not in its opinion more urgently required for other purposes.

V. Students' fees for courses in the branches of applied science mentioned in Section II shall be devoted to the purposes referred to in that section. These fees shall for the first ten years be deemed to be contributed by the two institutions in the proportion of the numbers of the students following these courses in the Institute and in the University's graduate schools of applied science, respectively, during the year 1913-14. At the end of ten years a different arrangement shall be made, if, in the opinion of the two Corporations, it appears to be more equitable. The fees of students pursuing courses in the subjects referred to in Section II in the University's graduate schools of applied science at the time when this agreement is adopted shall be unaffected by any change brought about by this agreement. For all other students the amount of the fees for complete courses leading to those degrees of the Institute and of the University that are granted through the operation of this agreement shall be \$250 per annum until changed by agreement between the two Corporations. The amount of fees for partial courses and for research shall be determined as may be agreed upon from time to time.

VI. The funds available for education and research in the branches of applied science referred to in Section II shall be expended through the bursary of the Institute in the payment of salaries, the maintenance of scholarships, the care of grounds, and the erection and maintenance of buildings

and equipment or otherwise as may be agreed upon from time to time, it being expressly provided that all proposed appropriations shall be approved by the Corporation that supplies the funds, and that buildings shall be erected only from the share of the funds supplied by the Institute.

VII. All members of the instructing staff in the departments of mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary engineering, mining and metallurgy, who give instruction in courses leading to the degrees both of the University and of the Institute, shall be appointed and removed by the Corporation that pays their salaries after consultation with the other Corporation.

REGISTRATION AND DEGREES.

VIII. All students registered at the Institute in the various numbered professional courses covered by Section II that lead to degrees of the University shall be deemed to be prospective candidates for such degrees, unless they signify a contrary intention, and shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as students in the professional schools of the University.

ADMINISTRATION.

IX. The President or acting President of the Institute shall be the executive head for all the work carried on under this agreement. As evidence of his responsibility in directing it he shall make an annual report to both Corporations. When any future President or acting President is to be selected, the President or acting President of the University shall be invited to sit with the committee that recommends the appointment of a President or acting President to the Corporation of the Institute.

X. As soon as this agreement goes into effect, the Faculty of the Institute shall be enlarged by the addition thereto of the professors, associate professors, and assistant professors of mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary engineering, mining and metallurgy, in

the University's schools of applied science. These persons shall acquire the titles and privileges of the same rank in the Institute while retaining their titles and privileges in Harvard University, and the terms and conditions of their employment and their salaries shall be unaffected by the change. The professors, associate professors, and assistant professors of the Institute in the departments of mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary engineering, mining and metallurgy, shall acquire the titles and privileges of the same rank in Harvard University while retaining their titles and privileges in the Institute, and the terms and conditions of their employment and their salaries shall be unaffected by the change. All professors, associate professors, and assistant professors appointed under the operation of Section VII shall have the titles and privileges of professors of the University and of the Institute, including the right to benefit from the pension systems of both institutions.

Additions to the Faculty of the Institute shall be made by the appointment of professors, associate professors, or assistant professors under the operation of Section VII, or by the Corporation of the Institute for other purposes. The Faculty constituted as indicated above shall, subject to such directions as may be given by the Corporation of the Institute, prescribe the courses and conditions of entrance thereto leading to all degrees granted by the Institute. The same Faculty shall, subject to such directions as may be given by the Corporation of the University, prescribe the courses and conditions of entrance thereto leading to all degrees granted by the University under the operation of this agreement.

XI. Degrees shall be conferred by the Institute and by the University acting separately on the recommendation of the Faculty referred to in Section X.

RESTRICTED BEQUESTS.

XII. It is expressly provided that as regards the funds and property of

the University and of the Institute respectively referred to in Sections III and IV, this agreement shall be subject to any special terms and requirements upon which such funds and property may be held; and any property or funds that may be held at any time by either Corporation under such terms and restrictions as would prevent their use precisely as is indicated in this agreement, shall, nevertheless, be used by the two Corporations respectively for the support, benefit or encouragement of a coöperative effort in the field of education and research in engineering and mining in such manner as may be permissible or in accordance with the trusts upon which they may be held.

XIII. Whereas, doubts might arise

as to the legal effect of an omission from this arrangement of any provision for its termination, it is hereby provided that the agreement may be terminated either by the University or by the Institute, but that no termination shall be made except upon notice from one party to the other of at least five years unless a shorter time be mutually agreed upon.

XIV. This agreement shall take effect when finally adopted and approved by the Corporation and Board of Overseers of the University and the Corporation of the Institute; and the coöperation referred to in Section II shall begin when the Institute is ready to open courses in engineering and mining on the site in Cambridge mentioned in that section.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE ALUMNI COUNCIL

The Alumni Council in recent years has taken a large part in shaping the policies of the Institute. It has initiated many important movements and, by its interest and activity in the affairs of Technology, has done much to strengthen the hands of the Corporation on whom the ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the Institute's affairs must always rest. Under these circumstances, it seems fitting that the Alumni Council should have an opportunity of learning in an authoritative way of some of the larger projects that are before the Corporation. The project for closer coöperation between the Institute and Harvard is one of the largest questions with which the Corporation could be confronted, and it is one in which every alumnus and particularly every member of the Alumni Council must be deeply interested. Schemes for alliances of various kinds between the two institutions have been so long before the public and have been so much the subject of discussion amongst the alumni that it may well be that the chief difficulty that the alumni will have with reference to the present scheme will be to dissociate it in their minds from earlier schemes to which it may have only a superficial resem-

blance. The plan, of course, should be considered on its merits without regard to anything that has gone before.

It is well to realize, at the outset, that there are radical differences between the situation as it exists today and that which existed on any earlier occasion when intimate association with Harvard has been suggested. One simple fact is sufficient to prove this. The plan has been submitted to the president of the Alumni Association, to the president-elect, and to the five past presidents, who are *ex officio* members of the Alumni Council. In this group are to be found men who strongly opposed as well as some who supported the earlier plans. Today they are absolutely unanimous in approving the present scheme, and approving it without any qualification whatever.

The object of the plan is to have a single school of engineering in this community—a school of unrivaled power—instead of two competing schools, and the arrangement is such that in this great school the ideals of the Institute are bound to prevail and its methods of instruction and its general educational policies are bound to be continued unless

those methods and policies are modified as a result of change of view within the Faculty itself. Two schools in the same community might be justified if they appealed to students of a different age or class, or if they pursued radically different ideals or used markedly different methods of instruction. Here we have to face a fact and not a theory. The men who go to the Harvard School of Engineering could all be duplicated within the Institute. They are of the same age, of similar previous training and similar origin, and they have the same ends in view. Do not allow yourselves to be misled by names, and do not think for a moment that the name "graduate school" that has been used at Harvard really differentiates the work there from what is done within the Institute. The Harvard school is a graduate school merely in the sense that the students must have been graduated from a college before beginning their work in engineering. The Institute has about five times as many men of that type as has Harvard. Further than that, the Institute has demonstrated by long experience extending over more than twenty years that the distinction between a graduate and a non-graduate of a college is not broad enough to be made the basis of an educational policy, at least in the field of engineering. There are other differences between students that are far more important than this. Graduates and non-graduates mix together in the classes of our junior and senior years naturally and easily and with mutual advantage. Moreover, if the two schools do not differ radically in the character and experience of their students, neither do they differ radically in the methods of their instruction. There is a gradual and inevitable approximation in these matters between the two schools. The Institute has graduates of Harvard on its staff, and a considerable and increasing proportion of Harvard's faculty in its schools of engineering and mining has had experience in teaching at the Institute. It seems, then, that there can be no probability of maintaining the two schools in such a way that they can be essentially different and there are certainly great advantages in their combina-

tion. The most obvious advantage is the economic one. Engineering is a most costly branch of education, involving great expenditure in the equipment and maintenance of laboratories and of a large teaching staff. Every dollar needlessly expended in duplication is a mere waste and it is clear that we must conserve our resources if we are to keep in the front rank and withstand the competition from richly endowed state institutions scattered around the Union. It might be suggested that two schools in this community would be better than one in order that we may have the benefits of competition, but no one with his eyes open can fail to see that there will be plenty of competition in any case. It will always be necessary to keep alive and wide-awake to see that in some branch or another some other institution is not running ahead of us.

I have spoken of the economic advantage of combination, but this is not the only one. The center of gravity of the school is its faculty, and the school will be strong or weak as its faculty is strong or weak. A strong faculty must be made up of strong individuals and these are all too rare in the educational world. There are not enough of them to go around and in many cases Harvard can get a man of the first rank only by taking him from the Faculty of Technology or *vice versa*. It cannot be necessary to enlarge on the great advantages that would follow from a wiping out of the division in the community between those who are interested in Harvard and those who are interested in Technology. A community united in this matter would give enormous strength, and the power and prestige of a school that could open to the world the power and advantages of both institutions would be absolutely unique.

So much for general considerations. What of the actual plan? The fundamental point is that it is an alliance between independents and no merger. In the words of the Hon. Richard Olney, written in the course of a carefully considered legal opinion, "the plan spells coöperation and nothing more." There is no change in the constitution of either cor-

poration, each being as free as ever before to pursue such policies as it deems wise, and each being free to discontinue the alliance upon due notice to the other. Harvard agrees to give up all its work in engineering as an independent effort and in future to carry on that work in the buildings of the Institute on its new site under the executive control of the President of the Institute. The most important point of all is that the work of instruction and the laying down of all courses leading to degrees, whether they be degrees of the University or of the Institute, is entrusted to the Faculty of the Institute, although it is only with a very small fraction of that Faculty that the University has any power of appointment or removal. As it is the Faculty that maintains discipline, keeps up educational standards and shapes educational policies, this arrangement ensures that in all important matters the ideals of the Institute will be maintained.

It may be well, now, to take the agreement clause by clause and make such comments thereon as seem desirable.

The first clause scarcely requires comment. It preserves the Institute's name, organization and property rights.

The second clause limits the scope of the coöperation to certain branches of engineering—mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary and mining,—these being the branches of engineering common to the two schools at present. It is important to notice that this clause also limits the field of coöperation by prescribing that all the courses and research are to be conducted in the Institute's buildings on its new site. The courses are conceived of as a whole, English and mathematics being as much a portion of a course in civil engineering as is the theory of structures.

The third section indicates the extent of the University's financial contributions to the coöperative effort. The main source of these contributions at present is the Gordon McKay endowment. The portion of this, namely three-fifths of the whole income, that is to be set aside for the work of engineering, amounts today to about \$50,000 and for the next thirty

years will increase at the rate of about \$5,400 annually.

Section 4 deals with the Institute's financial contributions. At present it has no funds of any appreciable magnitude that are ear-marked for the branches of engineering named, but, of course, it may get such funds in the future.

The portion of Section 5 that deals with the division of student fees is necessary in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the financial contributions that each party makes from year to year. All students' fees are to be devoted to the work that is carried on within the Institute, but in the keeping of books a certain proportion of these is to be credited to the University's contribution for the maintenance of the work. The division agreed upon means that about one-twentieth of the fees of students pursuing courses in these branches of engineering would be credited in this way to the University. The latter portion of the clause raises all fees to the Institute's present standard.

Section 6 indicates how the money referred to in the three preceding sections is to be expended, and requires, as the law demands, that each corporation should approve the appropriations of the money that each supplies, and that the money supplied by the University shall not be used for the erection of buildings on land that does not belong to the University.

Section 7 requires the approval by the Corporation of appointments and removals of those members of the instructing staff whose salaries are paid in whole or in part by that Corporation and further requires consultation between the two corporations before final action is taken. It is important to bear in mind, however, that although in law it is the Corporation that appoints, in practice the initiative for such appointments does not come from the Corporation. Suggestions for appointments come from the Faculty and are made by the Corporation on the recommendation of the President. In this case, the President of the Institute and not the President of Harvard, is the executive head, so that all appointments will be made on the recommendation of the President of the Institute.

Section 8 gives to certain students at the Institute certain privileges at the University. In order to satisfy the implied conditions of certain trusts as well as on broader grounds of policy it seems desirable to give to students who are prospective candidates for the University's degrees in engineering the same rights and privileges as students in the *professional schools* of the University. It should be noticed that these students are not registered as students at the University, although their privileges are the same as if they had registered in the professional schools. The distinction between privileges of students in a professional school and of students in the college is, from certain points of view, important. It excludes these students at the Institute from participation in the athletic activities of the University and from many of its social activities. It does, however, give these students the right of using the libraries and museums of the University, its Stillman infirmary on payment of a fee, and it enables them to attend certain lectures in the University on subjects outside their professional courses without payment of fee. These privileges would probably be little used by the great mass of the student body, although they would be of great advantage if used, particularly to candidates for higher degrees.

Section 9 makes the President of the Institute the executive head for all the work that is carried on under the agreement. This, of course, is of great importance owing to the power of the President in shaping the policies that are to be pursued. It would be practically impossible under such an arrangement for anything important to be done that did not meet with the approval of the President of the Institute. The sentence in this clause which gives the President of the University some voice in the selection of a President of the Institute is almost sure to be attacked, but sober thought will show that it is not only harmless, but eminently proper. It should be noticed carefully what the position really is. The President of Harvard is invited merely to sit with the committee that recommends the appointment of a Presi-

dent to the Corporation of the Institute. He has no power of voting with the committee. He has merely an opportunity of expressing his opinions and of learning what is going on. The committee on selection is not in any way bound to follow his advice even if he tender it and is not likely to be composed of men who would fail to weigh advice on its merits irrespective of its origin. Further than that, the Corporation of the Institute is entirely free to act on the recommendation of its committee as it deems wise. What solid objection can there be to such an arrangement? It may be suggested that it is not mutual and that to make it so, the President of the Institute should have a similar voice in the selection of a President of the University. This, however, would be to misunderstand the real significance of the agreement. By this agreement, Harvard entrusts a great deal to the Institute. Practically it commits to it its money, its faculty, and the shaping of its educational policies as far as engineering is concerned. The Institute commits nothing to Harvard, and, as far as this agreement is concerned, has no interest in the work of Harvard outside the field of engineering. Under the circumstances, it would be improper for the University not to know something of what is going on when a president of the Institute is being selected. Apart from this consideration, however, it must be clear that it is the path of wisdom to give the President of Harvard the opportunity of knowing *officially* who are being thought of as possible candidates for the presidency of the Institute. Unofficially, he would be consulted in the matter anyway, whether there were any statement with regard to that in the agreement or not. The President of Harvard is consulted about practically every presidency in the country, and it would be extraordinary if he were not consulted about the presidency of the Institute when it is within a few minutes of Harvard square and is so closely allied to the University in interest as will be the case under this agreement. By consulting him *officially*, the Institute's Corporation does wisely. It gives him an opportunity of expressing his

opinion. If he concurs with the views of the committee, he has a sense of official responsibility in the appointment and this will make for smooth working later. If he objects, then, of course, in order to impress a committee of the kind that he will be dealing with, he must give good reasons for his objection, and nothing could be more advantageous to the Institute than to have the merits of prospective presidents most carefully scrutinized. In all institutions there is a greater danger of having an unsatisfactory man elected than of having a satisfactory man excluded.

Section 10 enlarges the Faculty of the Institute by the addition of certain professors in the University's schools of engineering and mining. These professors are sixteen in number and the Institute's Faculty is at present 106. These professors brought over from Harvard and paid in whole or in part by Harvard retain the titles of professors in the University and acquire similar titles in the Institute. The retention of the titles of professors in Harvard University is essential to the fulfilment of the trusts on which money is supplied by the University, and is, of course, expedient on other grounds. It might, however, have some unfortunate results if men within the same department at the Institute were divided into two classes, some having a connection with the University and others not. It seems wiser, therefore, to put all on the same plane and so give to all the titles of professors in both institutions.

The provision in Section 6 that all the funds supplied by the University shall be expended through the bursary of the Institute, combined with the provision in Section 10, will make it practically impossible for a professor to know the source of his income and will check any tendency that there might otherwise be to divide the men in the same departments into two groups. Section 10 also lays it down that all appointments outside the departments of engineering that have been specified are to be made, and of course paid for, by the corporation of the Institute alone. The number of men in these departments is at present more

than twice the number in the departments directly affected by the coöperation and this proportion will probably be roughly preserved. As a consequence of this not more than one-third of the whole Faculty of the Institute will have anything to do directly with Harvard and Harvard will have but a small voice in the selection of that one-third. The Faculty of the Institute as a whole continues as at present to lay down all the courses and to control all the instruction leading to all degrees granted by the Institute. Harvard has nothing whatever to do with the degrees of the Institute, all the conditions that affect these degrees being under the control of the Institute's Corporation. Section 10 concludes with the very important provision that the Faculty of the Institute as a whole, that is, the *same* faculty that deals with the Institute's degrees, is to deal with the degrees of the University. This faculty is to give the instruction and to lay down the courses leading to those degrees, but in laying down the courses for the University's degrees it is bound to have regard to such rules and regulations as the Corporation of the University may prescribe with reference to those degrees. In practice, corporations rarely interfere in such matters, but they must always have the legal power of controlling the situation.

Section 11 prescribes that the Institute and the University shall grant degrees separately. They could not do otherwise under the existing law. In both cases, the degrees are to be granted on the recommendation of the Faculty of the Institute.

Section 12 provides for difficulties that might arise in the future from the acceptance by either party to the agreement of funds for the advancement of education or research in engineering; if these funds cannot be used precisely in accordance with the other provisions of the agreement, they must be used as far as possible to carry out the coöperative policy that it is the purpose of the agreement to establish.

Section 13 deals with the termination of the agreement and allows each party to terminate on due notice to the other,

and the final Section 14 states that the co-operation is to begin when the Institute is ready to carry on work in its new buildings in Cambridge.

Looking at the whole matter, it must be clear that the plan is of great advantage to the community as well as to each of the coöperating institutions. It is certainly most favorable to the Institute, for at every point the interests of the Institute are amply safeguarded. In the first place, all the work is carried on in the buildings of the Institute. This not only prevents any division of work, but will be important in its effect on the minds of the students and of the public. In all matters of any importance, the associations of the students and of the professors will be wholly with the Institute, and the buildings being the Institute's, and the land the Institute's, the public will feel that the work of the Institute will go on unimpaired.

The interests of the Institute are further safeguarded in an important way by placing everything under the executive control of its President. This is so obvious an advantage from the Institute's point of view as to make comment on it unnecessary. The President of the University will have nothing to do directly with the work that is carried on. His influence will be indirect and will come in merely through membership in the Corporation of the University, voting a small portion of the supplies and approving, or otherwise, of recommendations made by the President of the Institute with reference to the appointment of a small portion of the Faculty.

The provision that all the work is to be carried on by the Faculty of the Institute and all courses laid down by that Faculty is, of course, of the first importance. In practice, every member of that Faculty will be appointed with the approval of the President of the Institute, and only a small proportion, probably not more than one-tenth of the whole, will have their salaries supplied from the funds of the University. At the same time, the addition to the Institute's Faculty of sixteen men of eminence from Harvard will strengthen it and should tend to

broaden it. Six of the sixteen men have already been associated with the Institute on its instructing staff and four of them are its own graduates. The combination will give a faculty whose prestige will be unequaled anywhere in the engineering schools of the country.

Then, on the financial side, the arrangement appears specially favorable to the Institute from two points of view. It assures a substantial and increasing contribution to the available funds, under conditions that give the Institute the practical control of its use. On the other hand, the amount of the contribution from the University, although substantial, is so small a fraction of the total funds at the disposal of the Institute as to in no way threaten its independence. If the plan were to go into operation immediately, the Institute would have, in its land, buildings and equipment, or in money that has been paid or promised for such purposes, an educational plant worth more than the whole Gordon McKay endowment with all the other funds that are available at Harvard for the purpose of engineering. In addition to this, the Institute has an income today of nearly \$700,000 annually, which is just about ten times as great as would be the University's contribution if the agreement went into operation today. It is fortunately true that the University's contribution will increase, but even when the funds available from existing sources have reached their maximum (which will not be for a generation) the income from the University will only be about one-third of the present income of the Institute, and it may reasonably be expected that the income from the Institute will vastly increase in the next generation.

It will be noticed, too, that the power of termination which is in both the contracting parties is more favorable to the Institute than to Harvard. If, at the end of ten years or more, the Institute thought it expedient to terminate the agreement, it would leave the University without organization or equipment for the carrying on of a school of engineering and would place it in a position where it would be seriously handicapped in the

work of building up a strong school. The Institute, on the other hand, would go forward much as before, little affected except for the loss of income which but for this agreement it would not have enjoyed. These are somewhat selfish considerations which ought not to be given much weight except with those who really fear that the independence of the Institute is imperiled. That independence is not even threatened, for not only is there no power on the part of the University seriously to threaten it, but there is absolutely no desire.

Perhaps the most important outcome of the negotiations that have led up to this agreement will be the proof to the world that great educational institutions do not shape their policies from selfish points of view. They think above all of the good of the community

Class Secretaries Boost Chicago

A luncheon meeting of the class secretaries was held at the City Club, January 26, at which twenty were present. The meeting was called to make plans to boom the attendance at the meeting of the Technology Clubs Associated in Chicago, February 20-21.

Train arrangements were discussed, and it was decided that the most available train for Boston men would be the one leaving here at 10.30 a.m., February 19. The corresponding train from New York leaves there at 12.40, the two delegations meeting in Albany at 4 o'clock. If the New York and Boston men can fill four cars—and there are enough men along the line of the Central to fill another car—the train will be run as a second section to the regular train, with dining car and baggage car.

The different secretaries told of the class boosters appointed by their classes in the various sections, and of the encouragement they were receiving.

It was voted that a return postal card be sent out giving the general program, the return card to be used to indicate whether the recipient would attend the convention or not, and if so, what func-

tions he would take part in. In addition to the postal card the secretaries are to write personal letters to men who are in a position to go, and in every way will attempt to make the attendance as large as possible.

New York Technology Directory

The Technology Club of New York has just accomplished an important work in the publication of the first business directory of the members of their organization.

It is a pamphlet of seventy pages, containing the officers and committees, a history of the Technology Club of New York, copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Technology Club of New York, the constitution of the club, the house rules and the members of the club listed alphabetically, giving course, class, business address, position and occupation and the firm and the work engaged in. This list covers about a thousand names and is the first effort to connect the individual with his business in this way.

We believe that it would be very beneficial to Tech men and to the Institute to give the *Register of Former Students* some of the features of a business directory. There has been some talk among the alumni of attempting this at some future time, and we hope that it may occur before very long.

Death of Judge Pratt

Nathan D. Pratt, '73, associated justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, died suddenly at his home in Lowell, January 15.

Judge Pratt was born in Reading in 1852, and received his education at the schools in Reading, later on attending Technology with the class of '73.

He was engaged in engineering and surveying with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and in 1875 he was admitted to the bar in Lowell, where he practised law until he was appointed to the superior court bench by Governor Foss in 1911. He was an alderman in Lowell for two years, and was principal assessor of the city for several terms.

ON TO CHICAGO

Northwestern Association keeps open house for the Technology Clubs Associated
February 20-21—A full program arranged and a record attendance promised
—Arrangements for special trains

As the date of the convention of the Technology Clubs Associated in Chicago approaches, enthusiasm increases, and it now looks as though the reunion would be even larger than the one in New York last January.

Class secretaries, who have taken the matter up and have canvassed their classes, report that a much larger number of men hope to attend than was expected.

The Boston committee has decided to attach the special cars to train No. 15, leaving Boston at 10.30 Thursday forenoon, February 19, and arriving at Albany at 4.20 p. m. Special cars for the New York men will be attached to the train leaving New York at 12.40, arriving in Albany about the same time as the Boston delegation, and in Chicago at 12.40 p. m., February 20. Another car will undoubtedly be required as accessions are made along the line between Albany and Buffalo; and in case five cars are filled, they will be run as a second section with dining and baggage cars. The train reaches Syracuse at 8.20 Friday evening, February 19, and Rochester at 10.10.

Return postal cards are being sent out by the secretaries of the various classes in order to find out what the attendance is to be at the various functions.

The Chicago committee has laid out a very attractive program for the convention, which is as follows:

Friday, February 20: Registration at headquarters, Blackstone Hotel; informal reception during the morning at headquarters; each guest will be furnished with a badge giving name and class. As the special train from the east arrives late there will be no luncheon program. In the afternoon there will be an option of excursions to the following points of interest:

Commonwealth Edison Company—excursion in charge of Louis A. Ferguson, '88; the Underwriters' Laboratory—excursion in charge of William H. Merrill, Jr., '89; the stockyards—excursion in charge of William B. Allbright, '78; Sears-Roebuck Company—excursion in charge of Lonsdale Green, '87; Western Electric Co.,—excursion in charge of Harry L. Grant '01.

At 6 o'clock will occur the departmental dinners at the University Club, Michigan Boulevard and Monroe Street. The departmental dinners are in charge of John L. Shortall, '87. The dinners will be held in the various small dining-rooms, and each will be presided over by a professor in charge of a course at the Institute.

At 8 p. m. there will be a smoker in Cathedral Hall, University Club. The guests will leave the small dining-rooms and assemble in the large club hall. There will be addresses by the officers of the Technology Clubs Associated, President Maclaurin and others. Here will occur also the business meeting and the election of officers of the Technology Clubs Associated.

On Saturday, February 21, at 8 o'clock there will be an opportunity for class breakfasts. At 9.30 a. m. a special train will leave for the plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind., returning about the middle of the afternoon. The excursion is in charge of Theodore W. Robinson, '84, and the entire trip will be complimentary, including luncheon.

At 4 p. m. there will be a reception and *thé dansant* for members, their wives and friends at the Blackstone Hotel.

At 7 p. m. there will be the grand banquet of the Technology Clubs Associated at the Blackstone Hotel. A number of

speakers of national prominence have accepted the invitation to be present.

A prize will be offered to the class having the largest attendance. Special rates at the Blackstone Hotel have been obtained as follows: Single room, \$3.50 per day; double room, \$7.00 per day. Accommodation elsewhere at rates ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day may be obtained by corresponding with Richard E. Schmidt, '87, chairman of the headquarters committee, 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The reunion committee is as follows:

Banquet: Theodore W. Robinson, '84, 208 South La Salle Street; Excursions: Lonsdale Green, '87, 332 South Michigan Avenue; Finance: Louis A. Ferguson, '88, 120 West Adams Street; Headquarters: Richard E. Schmidt, '87, 104 South Michigan Avenue; Publicity: Edward M. Hagar, '93, 72 West Adams Street; Smoker: John L. Shortall, '87, 69 West Washington Street; Speakers: Fred K. Copeland, '76, 122 South Michigan Avenue; Transportation: Kenneth Lockett, '02, 14 West Randolph Street.

The members of this committee are all past presidents of the Northwestern Association, and they, together with the officers of the association, constitute the executive committee. The officers of the association who have made these arrangements are:

Solomon Sturges, '87, president; Kenneth Lockett, '02, vice-president; George B. Jones, '05, secretary-treasurer.

Arrangements are being made by Mr. Lockett's committee on transportation, to have special cars run from centers where approximately a carload of men will attend the convention. This will be one of the pleasing features of the meeting, and it will give an unusual opportunity for Tech men to see one another en route.

The classes are especially interested in their representation in order to secure the cup offered by the committee.

Since the class of '94 announced that it would hold its reunion in Chicago on the occasion of the convention, a number of the five-year classes have decided to hold auxiliary reunions. These are the classes of '84, '89, '99, '04 and '09.

Nearly all the classes have appointed class boosters in the larger cities, some classes having as many as twenty-five boosters. This is bound to result in an unprecedented attendance.

One of the reasons for the unusual response is the reputation that the Northwestern Association has for doing things up properly. The generous provision that has been made for the entertainment of guests is but a small indication of the quality of the hospitality offered.

As soon as definite information can be had from the return postal cards, arrangements will be made for return transportation. All the guests will not care to leave at the same time, and if each one who indicates his intention of attending will also state when he prefers to leave the city, proper arrangements for cars can easily be made; and in the case of the men going to New York or Boston, a special car can be attached to regular trains and reserved for Tech men. It is, therefore, very desirable that those who expect to attend should send in their cards promptly.

Chicago Boosters

The following Chicago men have been made representatives of their classes for the big Convention in that city, February 20-21:

Class of 1913, W. R. Byland, 731 Plymouth Court.

Class of 1912, Jas. A. Noyes, 122 South Michigan Boulevard.

Class of 1911, William C. Salisbury, 5430 Woodlawn Avenue.

Class of 1910, Harold Lockett, 14 West Randolph Street.

Class of 1909, Harvey S. Pardee, 133 West Washington Street.

Class of 1908, Harry H. Bentley, 179 West Washington Street.

Class of 1907, John M. Frank, 154 Whiting Street.

Class of 1906, Charles L. Anson, 53 West Jackson Boulevard.

Class of 1905, Frank E. Payne, 20 West Jackson Boulevard.

Class of 1904, Julius L. Hecht, 137 South LaSalle Street.

Class of 1903, John F. Cheney, 118-120 Wabash Avenue.

Class of 1902, Kenneth Lockett, 14 West Randolph Street.

Class of 1901, Philip W. Moore, 637 Railway Exchange Building.

Class of 1900, Clifford M. Leonard, 332 South Michigan Boulevard.

Class of 1899, Charles B. Gillson, 53 West Jackson Boulevard.

Class of 1898, William C. PenDell, 137 South LaSalle Street.

Class of 1897, Henry M. Deavitt, 160 North Fifth Avenue.

Class of 1896, Meyer J. Sturm, 116 South Michigan Boulevard.

Class of 1895, Thomas M. Lothrop, 53 West Jackson Boulevard.

Class of 1894, Horace L. Brand, 24 South Fifth Avenue.

Class of 1893, Edward M. Hagar, 72 West Adams Street.

Class of 1892, George H. Lukes, 137 South LaSalle Street.

Class of 1891, Morris L. Johnston, 30 North LaSalle Street.

Class of 1890, Andrew W. Woodman, 122 South Michigan Avenue.

Class of 1889, Charles E. Beals, 30 North LaSalle Street.

Class of 1888, Louis A. Ferguson, 120 West Adams Street.

Class of 1887, John L. Shortall, 69 West Washington St.

Class of 1886, George W. Farmer, 5815 Prairie Avenue.

Class of 1885, Heywood Cochran, 1013 Manhattan Building.

Class of 1884, Alfred L. Fitch, 122 South Michigan Avenue.

Class of 1883, Harry M. Boon, 140 South Dearborn Street.

Class of 1882,

Class of 1881,

Class of 1880,

Class of 1879,

Class of 1878, William B. Allbright, 4023 Wentworth Avenue.

Class of 1877, E. G. Cowdery, 122 South Michigan Avenue.

—
This is the first time Tech has had the opportunity to invade Chicago in force. Let's make her take notice!

Tech Field Sold

Tech field near Jamaica Pond, in the town of Brookline, has been sold to the town for a playground and athletic field.

The tract occupies eight and one-half acres, and was sold for \$85,000. The Institute owned another strip of land having a large frontage on Jamaica Pond, which is part of this parcel. This has been sold to J. Murray Howe, and although the price is not stated, the land is taxed for \$34,000.

It is understood that they may use the field for athletic purposes in the spring, and it is hoped that the Institute will be able to lay out an athletic field on the new site and complete it during this year so that it will be available for 1915.

Royal B. Young Dead

Royal Bosworth Young, '87, a Boston lawyer, of 25 Brighton Avenue, died at Tucumcari, N. M., December 21, where he had gone in the hope of recovering his health.

Mr. Young was a member of the law firm of Young, Hill & Marks. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School, and after leaving Technology, he took up a business career. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Young was Miss Caroline Orth, sister of John Orth, the composer.

Recent Deaths

Word has been received announcing the death of George William Maloy, '73, on September 14, 1913. Mr. Maloy was a resident of Jamaica Plain, and at the time of his death was assistant treasurer and European manager of the Boylston Manufacturing Company.

Harwood Young Frost, '09, son of the late Col. G. F. Frost of Waltham, died at Lunenburg, Mass., December 27, of tuberculosis.

Robert M. Hopkins, '00, died after a prolonged illness in Geneseo, N. Y., January 11. He was formerly with the Alberger Pump Company of New York.

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

TECHNOLOGY CLUBS ASSOCIATED

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 20-21, 1914

Official Headquarters: Blackstone Hotel, Michigan Boulevard and East 7th Street

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20

- 9.00 a. m. Registration at headquarters, Blackstone Hotel.
Informal reception during the morning at headquarters.
Tech badges, etc., with name and class furnished.
- Note:—As the special train from the East arrives late, there will be no luncheon program.
- 2.00 p. m. Option of excursions to following points of interest:
Commonwealth Edison Company, excursion in charge of Louis A. Ferguson, '88.
The Underwriters Laboratory, excursion in charge of W. H. Merrill, Jr., '89.
Stock Yards, excursion in charge of William B. Allbright, '78.
Sears-Roebuck Company, excursion in charge of Lonsdale Green, '87.
Western Electric Company, excursion in charge of Harry L. Grant, '01.
- 6.00 p. m. Departmental dinners at the University Club, Michigan Boulevard and East Monroe Street.
Dinner arrangements in charge of John L. Shortall, '87.
Dinners will be held in the various smaller dining-rooms of the club, each presided over by one of the professors connected with the course at the Institute.
- 8.00 p. m. Smoker in the Cathedral Hall of the University Club.
Guests will leave the small dining-rooms and all assemble in the large club hall.
Address by President Maclaurin on the New Technology buildings, and on the coöperation arrangement with Harvard.
Business meeting and election of officers of Technology Clubs Associated.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21

- 8.00 a. m. Opportunity for class breakfasts.
- 9.30 a. m. Special train to plant of United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind., returning about the middle of the afternoon. Excursion in charge of Theodore W. Robinson, '84.
- 4.00 p. m. Reception and Thé Dansant for members and ladies at the Blackstone Hotel.
- 7.00 p. m. Banquet of the Technology Clubs Associated at Blackstone Hotel. A number of prominent speakers have accepted the invitation to be guests.

Registration fee, including Departmental Dinner and Smoker, Friday evening, and Grand Banquet Saturday evening..... \$10.00

A prize will be offered to the class having the largest attendance.

Special rates at the Blackstone Hotel have been obtained as follows: Single room, \$3.50 per day; double room, \$7 per day. Accommodations elsewhere, at rates ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 a day, may be obtained by corresponding with Richard E. Schmidt, '87, chairman of Headquarters Committee.

REUNION COMMITTEES

President, Solomon Sturges, '89 Vice-President, Kenneth Lockett, '02

Banquet,	Theo. W. Robinson, '84,	208 S. La Salle St.
Excursions,	Lonsdale Green, '87,	332 S. Michigan Ave.
Finance,	Louis A. Ferguson, '88,	120 W. Adams St.
Headquarters,	Richard E. Schmidt, '87,	104 S. Michigan Ave.
Publicity,	Edward M. Hagar, '93,	72 W. Adams St.
Smoker,	John L. Shortall, '87,	69 W. Washington St.
Speakers,	Fred K. Copeland, '76,	122 S. Michigan Ave.
Transportation,	Kenneth Lockett, '02,	14 W. Randolph St.
Geo. B. Jones, '05, Secretary, 1444 Monadnock Block		

ANNUAL ALUMNI BANQUET

The President outlines the plans for Coöperation with Harvard University—
Speeches by Governor Walsh, W. Cameron Forbes and Martin Egan

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association at the Hotel Somerset, January 10, was a large and spirited affair. There were about 400 present, the representation being well distributed among the classes. The largest delegations were from the class of '89, which this year celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary, the class of '85 and the class of '96.

The dinner committee, which consisted of George B. Glidden, '93, Harry S. Mork, '99, Lawrence Allen, '07, and Walter Humphreys, '97, provided a number of entertaining incidental diversements, which were introduced during the dinner itself.

Rising clearly above the volume of one of the choruses was a whistling accompaniment, and the performer was discovered to be Miss Angelia Morgan, who afterwards gave a whistling solo as an encore. All the songs were sung standing and with a will, and immediately following one of them, an emotional waiter was discovered who, after running the scales, proved to be Mr. P. M. Baker, the baritone. His presentation of "Gypsy John" was loudly applauded, and he responded with the "Toreador Song" from Carmen. Mrs. Maida R. Colwell, a soprano, sang from the balcony, and was joined by Miss Morgan with a flute-like obligato from the floor.

Just before the coffee was brought on, President Fay asked the guests to rise and drink a silent toast to the memory of our late bursar and comrade, Frank H. Rand.

Just before the speakers were announced, the lights were turned down and colored pictures of the Institute's new buildings were thrown upon the screen.

The speakers of the evening were President Maclaurin, Governor Walsh, Martin Egan, editor of the *Manila Times*

W. Cameron Forbes, former governor of the Philippines, and Jasper Whiting, '89.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Fay referred to the remarkable growth and influence of the alumni during the last few years, stating that fourteen alumni were life members of the Corporation, and fifteen were term members, constituting a majority of that body. He referred to the intimate coöperation between the Alumni Council and the governing body of the Institute, and stated that no other college has an alumni body more active or more influential in the affairs of its Alma Mater. He spoke of the great meeting of the Technology Clubs Associated, which is to be held in Chicago February 20 and 21, and urged a large attendance. He announced that the New York and Boston contingent would probably require a special train and that arrangements were already being made to that end. He also gave notice of the Technology dinner in New York on the 17th.

PRESIDENT MACLAURIN RECEIVES AN Ovation

President Maclaurin, the first speaker, was greeted with hearty rounds of applause. His subject was the plan of coöperation between the Institute and Harvard University, which had been ratified by both the Institute Corporation and the Board of Overseers of the University the day before. His speech was as follows:

On occasions such as this, it is usual for the President to make some reference to the main achievements of the Institute since the last gathering of a similar character. Much has happened and much of importance has happened since your last banquet, but I feel that everything else is overshadowed in interest and importance

by the great doings of yesterday. Probably it will take the public a long time to appreciate the significance of what was then done. Even you who are most keenly interested may scarcely yet realize it. But in due time I expect that most of you will share the opinion of practically all who have had the plan in mind for some months—an opinion expressed yesterday by one of them, Mr. Theodore N. Vail, the opinion, namely, that the acceptance of that plan is one of the greatest things that has ever happened in the field of education here, something that marks an epoch, not merely in the history of Technology, but of education generally in this country.

GENERAL PLAN OF COÖPERATION

What, then, is this plan? At least it has the merit of simplicity, for in essentials it is simply this, that in future Harvard agrees to carry on all its work in engineering and mining in the buildings of Technology under the executive control of the President of Technology, and what is of the first importance, to commit all instruction and the laying down of all courses to the Faculty of Technology, after that Faculty has been enlarged and strengthened by the addition to its existing members of men of eminence from the Faculty of Harvard's Graduate Schools of Applied Science. It may interest you to know that at the outset this means the addition of sixteen men from Harvard to Technology's Faculty of 106, and that of these sixteen men six have already been closely associated with Technology, four as its own graduates and four as members of its instructing staff. It may interest you further to know that at the outset Harvard's financial contributions to the co-operative effort will be about one-tenth of the present income of Technology. The plan enables each institution to control the appropriation of the funds that each supplies, and limits in no way whatever the freedom of each in laying down such regulations as it pleases with reference to the degrees that it may grant. If any man sees loss of independence here, he has a keener sight than I, and if any Tech man

is afraid to enter into such an agreement, then I will not say that he is a coward, but that he is singularly sensitive to danger.

EFFECTS ON COMMUNITY

I have quoted Mr. Vail as saying that the adoption of this agreement is epoch-making in education. He had in mind, I think, chiefly two things: first and most far-reaching, the emphasis that is laid on the basic fact in education that it must be maintained solely for the good of the community. We talk of the interests of Technology, and of the interests of Harvard, of the independence of the University, or of the independence of the Institute, but we have no right whatever even to think of these interests or of that independence except in so far as they affect the good of the community. All over the country waste of all kinds is being permitted and wrong is being done in the educational field because of the neglect of this fundamental principle. Great is the power of example and great results should follow from the fact that Harvard and Technology, each a leader in certain fields, have so dramatically set aside all other considerations than the welfare of the community. And then, doubtless, Mr. Vail foresaw the splendid opportunities that lie before this great school opening to its students, as it will, the resources both of Harvard and of Technology, and benefiting, as it will, not only from the splendid achievements of Technology in its special sphere and from the good-will of the community towards Technology that has long been so generously manifested, but also from the power and the prestige of Harvard that are due to its historic setting and to its great record of accomplishment in the broad fields of education.

MERGER AND ANTI-MERGER

These, gentlemen, are the larger issues, but there are some minor ones to which with your permission I shall briefly refer. The adoption of this agreement should put an end to all misunderstanding between Harvard men and Technology men. I am told that in earlier days than mine there was a gulf between the two groups; it has been closing slowly for a long time.

Differences and misunderstandings should now be buried in any space that may be left, and the gulf permanently closed. This agreement should end, once and for all, the differences within the Tech family between merger and anti-merger men. There can be no more talk of merger, for it will be proved that all the good that was ever claimed therefor can be attained without any merger at all. I believe that in the long run it will be recognized that the old merger fight, evil as it seemed, was a good thing for Technology. If I remember aright, I am associated in some way with a Peace Society, but none the less I believe that a fight is often a good thing. It rallies men to one another and to a cause, and it may be so conducted as to leave no bitterness behind. Certainly, there should be no bitterness here for both sides can see that, judged by the issue, their main contention was right. The merger men held that coöperation and intimate coöperation between Harvard and Technology was desirable. The antis said that coöperation was possible under conditions that would be more favorable to Technology. I do not see how any Tech man can reasonably complain of the conditions in this agreement.

"MR. SMITH" AND COÖPERATION

Let me give you the impression regarding this matter made on the mind of one who will always be held in honor by every alumnus—I mean "Mr. Smith." I hesitate to give you further information about him lest against his wish I should disclose his identity, but I will risk this much. Having formerly said that he is not a Tech man, I now tell you that he is not a Harvard man. He enthusiastically endorses the present plan of coöperation, and when I explained it to him, his first remark was in effect as follows, "That is surely the greatest compliment ever paid to an institution of learning. It is a public and carefully considered expression on the part of Harvard, the oldest and most famous university in the country, and one singularly well placed to know all that can be known about Technology, that it has absolute confidence in that institution and in its power to do the best that can

possibly be done in its chosen field. If Technology men do not appreciate that compliment they will surprise and disappoint me."

HARVARD'S INTENTIONS

In conclusion, need I say, gentlemen, that the appreciation of Harvard's noble attitude in this matter will not be confined to Tech men. All who understand will recognize that such an arrangement as has been entered into could be possible only because Harvard, fortunate in many things, is peculiarly fortunate in being governed by men of broad and liberal spirit. These men at every stage of our negotiations showed that they had no other thought than to strengthen both institutions for the common good.

GREETINGS FROM THE GOVERNOR

Governor Walsh was enthusiastically welcomed. He brought the greetings of the Commonwealth and took occasion to praise in high terms "the splendid work of the Institute, which represents so much, not only in Massachusetts, but also in the country and in the world." With a further tribute to the integrity, ability, foresight and scientific knowledge represented by Technology, he went on to refer to the New Haven case in Washington.

"I was against the merger that surrendered there," he said, "but I am with the merger that took place in Boston yesterday. The difference between a good and a bad merger depends upon the answer to this question: Is it for stock speculation, for the accumulation of wealth, for the construction of a great financial institution or organization, or is it actuated by motives aiming at the good of the community? I hope the day will never come when Technology will be applying for relief because of its merger."

Martin Egan, editor of the *Manila Times*, took the problem of the Philippines for his subject. He said that this problem is one of humanity and the deciding motive must be that of doing the right thing by the people. He refuted the charge that the Filipinos had been used for exploitation, and expressed to his hearers the hope that the people would

learn something of the conditions existing there before acting upon the permanent disposal of the Philippine question. He laid stress on the fact that the great portion of the globe lying west of America in the Pacific was not being given sufficient consideration by the government of our country. New problems of trade and movements of people are being brought about, and the status of our possessions in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines under these new conditions must be given thought. The most important factor in changing the conditions in the Pacific will be the Panama Canal, but there are many other important factors which are influencing this new movement.

W. Cameron Forbes, former governor-general of the Philippines, and recently made a member of the Institute's Corporation, was the next speaker. He took for his subject the engineering problems which he had encountered in the Philippine Islands, giving some interesting instances in his experience. He referred briefly to the agreement between Harvard and the Institute, giving it his unqualified endorsement.

The last speaker was Jasper Whiting, '89, who very briefly expressed his appreciation of his election to the presidency of the Alumni Association and referred to the great power of the association and the possibility of making it even more influential.

The New Bursar

Horace S. Ford of Dorchester has been installed as the bursar of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking the place of Frank H. Rand, recently deceased. Mr. Ford comes to Technology from the Old Colony Trust, where he was assistant cashier. He is a Gloucester boy, a graduate of the high school in that city, and like his predecessor has made his own way in life. It had been his intention to enter Harvard University, and indeed he had taken part of the examinations, but the death of his father made a change in his plans. He entered at once into a business calling, joining the force of the New England Trust

Company with which he remained a year; next he became associated with the National bank of his home city, and since March, 1903, he has been with the Old Colony Trust. Here he has advanced rapidly and two years ago was appointed assistant cashier. He is just short of thirty, is married and resides on Wheatland avenue, Dorchester. Francis R. Hart, vice-president of the Old Colony Trust, is the treasurer of Technology, but Mr. Ford was not particularly related to him at the bank, so that his appointment is a selection purely on merit.

Decision on Boylston Street Land

By a recent decision of the Massachusetts Land Court, the Institute of Technology is given title to the land on Boylston street occupied by it, but subject to equitable restrictions imposed on it in favor of owners of lots fronting the square it occupies.

This decision definitely determines the status of this tract of land occupied by the Institute, both as to its title and to the validity of the encumbrances upon it. The equitable restrictions referred to apply only to the owners of property on Boylston, Newbury, Clarendon and Berkeley streets facing the square.

The land now occupied by the Institute is assessed at \$1,800,000. It is understood that the petition upon which Judge Davis handed down his decision will be taken to the full bench of the Superior Court for final determination.

The Institute Gets a Bequest

H. W. Wadleigh of Cohasset, who died December 26, left thirty-four public bequests amounting to \$121,000, and after certain legacies to members of the family are paid, the residue of the estate is to be evenly divided between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts.

Among the public bequests mentioned is Tilton Seminary at Tilton, N. H., which receives \$20,000, and an item of \$10,000 to the town of Cohasset, of which half is to be used for park purposes and half for the public library.

NEW YORK MEN DINE

Harvard-Tech Coöperative plan discussed—Formal appreciation of the President's five years of usefulness—The Beaver to be the official Mascot of Technology

The Technology Club of New York held its annual dinner at the Hotel Plaza on January 17 with President Maclaurin as the principal guest of the evening and with a formal appreciation of his five years of brilliant service as the special feature of the occasion.

After the guests, including besides the speakers, Mr. T. N. Vail of the Corporation, Prof. Robert H. Richards, '68, of the Faculty and W. W. Bosworth, '89, had taken their places at the head table, the body of the alumni filed in with Scotch caps on their heads which added greatly to the decorative effect. Copies of the recently issued directory of the club were found on the tables. Throughout the evening cheering was led with characteristic vigor by A. R. McKim, '86. The dinner itself and all the arrangements were so satisfactory and moved so smoothly as to reflect great credit on E. H. Huxley, '95, and his associates on the dinner committee.

✓ The first special feature of the evening was the presentation to President Maclaurin of a pair of handsomely mounted beavers and the suggestion on behalf of the New York club that this animal should be duly adopted as the mascot of the Institute. L. D. Gardner, '98, made the presentation address and felicitously pointed out that while Princeton has her tiger, Yale her bulldog, and Wisconsin her badger, Tech has no mascot and he then emphasized the peculiar appropriateness of the beaver, on account of its unique industry and its modest and inconspicuous acquisitiveness, as a symbol of Technology in general and of Technology's President in particular. Doctor Maclaurin then gracefully accepted the gift and adopted the beaver as the formal mascot of the Institute.

At the conclusion of President Maclaurin's address, Toastmaster Hurd, '96,

presented Doctor Maclaurin with a handsome desk and chair, which had been subscribed for by the members of the New York Club as a testimonial of their appreciation. The gift was tangibly represented by Mr. Bosworth's sketch, and by a book containing the names and sentiments of the subscribers. The desk is to adorn the President's private office in the New Technology buildings, and in presenting it Mr. Hurd pledged the loyalty of the New York Club and of the entire alumni body, hoping that the desk and chair would always remind him of the good wishes of the New York alumni.

Before introducing the speakers, Toastmaster Hurd referred to the progress that has been made by the Technology Club of New York, and stated that there were something like 1,100 men eligible for resident membership and 10,000 for non-resident membership. The club at present has about 450 resident members, the rest being non-resident members; so there is a large field to work on in the campaign for 1,500 members by January 1, 1915.

Jasper Whiting, '89, the first speaker, congratulated the Tech Club of New York on its enterprise, and spoke of the meeting of the Associated Technology Clubs in New York a year ago as an epoch-making event in our history.

Referring to the plan of coöperation between Harvard and Technology, he said that there were two things that had come to his mind as he listened to the reading of the agreement. The first one was the realization of the wonderful compliment Harvard is paying the Institute in saying: "We have tried for many years to compete with you in the training of engineers, and we have failed. We recognize your preëminence in this special line of education; we have perfect confidence in your fairmindedness, in your

good faith, and in the ability of your President and of your Faculty. Here are our students; here is our money. Take them both and treat them as your own."

The second thought was of admiration for President Maclaurin, who has made this thing possible. He referred to the way that the President had won his high place in the hearts of Technology men, because of his great attainments as a scholar, his appreciation of the alumni influence, his frequent visits to local alumni associations, the success of the campaign for state aid, and then the securing of land and money for the new buildings across the river.

Guy Lowell, '94, architect of the New York court house, spoke briefly and humorously of his school days, and emphasized the community of interest of all Technology men. "After all," he said, "the great engineer and the good architect, and if you choose, the great military general and the great financier, are pretty close together. Their object is the same. They are dealing with natural forces; they are dealing with the activities of men. With the exception of those very able men who find that their road leads them off into special research, they are all fighting the same battles and fighting them closer and closer together, side by side. It is that feeling that we are all one that unites us more closely here tonight than any other."

F. P. Fish of the Corporation was then introduced. He dwelt briefly on the past history and the achievements of Technology, and then spoke of the criticisms often leveled at educational institutions, and showed how little they apply to the Institute, with its enlightened leadership and the cordial and enthusiastic teamwork of its Faculty, students and alumni. He then paid a glowing tribute to President Maclaurin, speaking of the great ability he had displayed amid the varied conditions and emergencies that had arisen, especially emphasizing the skill and cool judgment with which he had directed events definitely and logically in exactly the right course. Everything else was distinctly secondary in importance to

the spirit of the institution, as it has developed under his leadership.

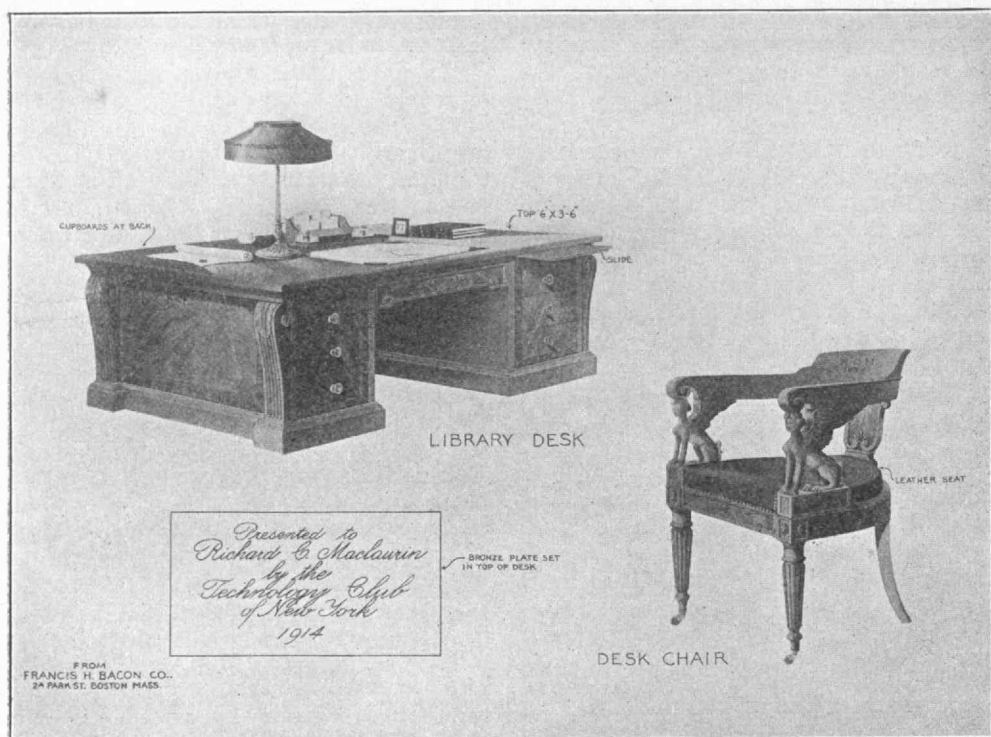
When President Maclaurin came here he recognized at once that the great hope of the Institute—and one upon which he could rely with absolute certainty—was the power of its alumni. The alumni are behind the Institute, and when that is the situation, the future of an institution is safe.

After recounting the material development of the Institute under President Maclaurin, he referred to the arrangement that has just been made with Harvard, saying that this meant that all the money they had for this sort of work, all the Faculty, and a large part of the enormous McKay fund is to be devoted to this coöperative enterprise. He believed that every friend of both institutions approved it, because the opportunities for building up work in applied science under the very best possible conditions had been enormously increased, so that his single coöperative organization will have the resources which the two institutions separately could never have.

President Maclaurin who was then introduced, said in substance:

I agree, of course, with Mr. Fish that the Harvard-Technology agreement is a great achievement. It is a great achievement, because it will help, with other forces that are in operation, to usher in a new era in education—an era of coöperation rather than of rivalry and antagonism—an era when all other considerations will be sunk for the good of the community. It is a great achievement, too, because of the splendid opportunity that it presents of building up a school with unrivaled power for service in the field of applied science. Incidentally, it cannot fail to add to the prestige of Technology that an institution such as Harvard rather than carry on its work in engineering alone, should have preferred to carry it on in the buildings of Technology under the guidance and control of Technology, and should have committed all instruction and the laying down of all courses to the Faculty of Technology.

At this time of night it is impossible to tell the whole story of this agreement,



Desk presented to President Maclaurin by the Technology Club of New York

but there is one phase of it that I will touch upon now because, by suggestion and otherwise, it has been greatly misrepresented. It has been suggested that the alumni were not consulted in the matter. What are the facts? The broad problem of more intimate coöperation between Harvard and Technology had been discussed almost *ad nauseam* for years. In recent years, I had dealt with it publicly in reports to the Corporation and otherwise. For example, last year, when I had the pleasure of talking from this platform at the great reunion so successfully carried through under the auspices of your association, I directed your attention to this great problem. I had not the slightest indication of disapproval from any alumnus. I had many indications of approval. It was not, however, until comparatively recently that I set myself seriously to the task of attempting to work out an actual plan. There must, of course, be two sides to any

agreement, and it took time to ascertain accurately the attitude of each party in this case.

More than two months ago it became clear that the Corporation of Harvard and the Executive Committee of Technology were so nearly together that ultimate agreement was at any rate possible. On the following day, the whole matter was laid before Mr. Fay, the president of the Alumni Association and Mr. Whiting, the president-elect, and within a few days it was similarly laid before the five past presidents who are *ex officio* members of the Council. All took time to consider the matter and all expressed unqualified approval. They were invited to suggest amendments. They did so, and these amendments were accepted by both the contracting parties. About the same time, the tentative agreement was laid before the heads of the departments affected, all but one of whom is an alumnus, and all heartily approved.

When the agreement had reached a form that made it acceptable to all the members of the Executive Committee of Technology, it was referred to the Corporation, and care was taken to ascertain the views of those members of the Corporation who are the elected representatives of the alumni. Every one of these cordially supported it. Later on, the plan was carefully explained to the Alumni Council, and, without a dissenting voice, they passed a resolution approving it. It would have been improper to have had any *general* discussion of the scheme before its presentation to the Corporation on whom the responsibility for action ultimately rests. The Corporation might, of course, have postponed consideration of the plan until a later date; it would probably have done this, had it had any doubt as to its merits. Coming before the Corporation, as it did, with so much evidence of support from the alumni, the Corporation could not have ignored the expressed wishes of the term members that the agreement be accepted, and be accepted at once, without an implication that these term members were not truly representative of alumni opinion.

I do not believe that the alumni wish the modern doctrines of referendum and recall to be applied to the determination of the Institute's policies or to the service of their chosen representatives. I have no doubt that in due time they will see that these representatives acted wisely in unanimously approving the acceptance of the agreement as in the best interests of all concerned. I have said that I think the acceptance of the agreement is a great achievement, but I claim no special merit for it. It was not brought about by me, but by the inexorable logic of facts. Under the conditions that actually prevailed, nothing could have prevented it except churlishness or narrowness on the part of Technology, or lack of courage on the part of Harvard. Technology might have taken a narrow view of its interests or refused to cooperate on any terms, or Harvard might have lacked the courage to take a step that might *look* to some like a surrender. Fortunately, wiser counsels prevailed.

The last speaker of the evening was C.-E. A. Winslow, '98, representing the local alumni, who spoke in part as follows:

The bridge which has been erected between the two great educational institutions of Massachusetts certainly seems a beautiful and impressive structure as it has been described to us. Of course we are all specially interested in the most fundamental things, in the stresses and strains which may possibly develop and in the precautions which have no doubt been taken against any thrust which may cause the foundation at one end or the other to give way. If we seem cautious as to these points, we may perhaps be pardoned because the things that might be injured by any error in design are so incalculably precious to us.

There are four things, which, to my mind, constitute the strength and power of an institute for higher education,—material equipment, men, a sound plan, and an ideal. We can see at a glance that so far as the first two are concerned the agreement with Harvard University is a gain for the cause of higher education. It insures ample material facilities, although these were already provided for in considerable degree by the munificent gifts which have poured into our coffers through President Maclaurin's activities during the last few years. It insures the maintenance of a faculty of distinction and power; and these things mean much.

Even more important than men and money is I believe, a sound system or plan of education, and the phenomenal success of the Institute, has, more than anything else been due to the fact that it met a need and met it in the right way. The unique contribution which our school has made to education has been the plan for an undergraduate institute of technology in which the great mass of students begin at once the study of the essential elements of a liberal education, combined with the fundamentals of science, all aiming in a direct and purposeful manner at their application in the art of engineering. The result has been no narrow, illiberal spirit of professionalism. Sixteen years ago a student at a Technology Class Day said: "We have laid the

ground work of a profession; we have mastered the elements of a trade. But Technology differs from the other technical schools in that it does more for its students than this. Its aim is to accomplish the truer, deeper education that develops every faculty of the being in its just proportion, that trains the mind to right and reasonable thinking, that enforces the moral of the oldest English poet that 'Trouthe is the highest thing that man may keep.'

"And this sort of culture is particularly that of the technical man. The work of the technologist, is without; his aim is service. 'The impulses toward action, help, and beneficence, the desire for removing human error, clearing human confusion, and diminishing human misery,'—these are his inspirations as he builds roads and public buildings, as he directs the process of industry, as he brings the new and untamed forces of the universe under the subjection of the human will."

I cite this not because it has any other merit than that to be expected in a class-day oration, but because it does show that the old educational policy of the Institute was not free from inspiration to wide public service, while its efficiency was secured by an atmosphere of definite and coördinated professional endeavor. The Harvard ideal in recent years has been a distinctly different one, that of a college of liberal arts and sciences with the advantage of the mellowing influences of undergraduate college life, and the countervailing disadvantage of distraction and waste of energy,—to be followed later by specific training in graduate professional schools. We do not quarrel with this Harvard ideal. We appreciate that for many types of men the Harvard plan may be a better one. For other men, however, college education proves of little practical advantage and in any case the preëmption of two or more additional years of a young man's life is a serious thing which requires sound educational arguments, drawn from tangible evidence, to justify it.

I am inclined to believe that we teachers have too often attempted in recent

years to make up for the shortcomings of our educational system by the simple expedient of adding on years of post-graduate study when we should have done better to devote prayerful consideration to the more efficient use of the time already at our disposal. For the engineer particularly it is a grave disadvantage not to enter into the actual practice of his profession until after his mind has been set and matured along academic lines. I believe the man who is to build bridges and operate railroads will generally do well to begin his work as a practical man among practical men by the time he is twenty-three years old.

It is not necessary, however, to discuss or compare the relative advantages of the two types of education. It is enough to recognize that they are different and that each for its particular purpose is good. We can surely maintain that our own plan has been so eminently successful as to warrant its preservation and continuance. In earlier proposals for coöperation our alumni have seen the danger that the Harvard ideal of purely graduate education might eventually become predominant in the affiliated Institute of Technology, as it is already predominant elsewhere in the University scheme. We trust that in the development of the new agreement the characteristic Institute plan of a rounded and liberal, but from the beginning, a purposeful education may never be lost sight of or obscured.

Finally, there remains that strange, intangible thing, the ideal of the Institute of Technology. You may make light of it as mere sentiment, you may point to excesses of college spirit which degenerate into narrowness and folly, yet I believe that one of the greatest things about our American colleges is the fact that almost every one of them stands to her sons for a definite type of character, and serves as an inspiration to the practice of certain virtues peculiar to their alma mater. Knowledge is good, but the great engineer must be a great man first of all and the inspiration and motive which many and many a college man derives from the fact that he is a Harvard man, or a Yale man or a Tech man, is something that

counts for as much in achievement as eloquent lectures or magnificently equipped laboratories. We do not claim that the Institute ideal is essentially finer than the ideal of Princeton or Dartmouth or Cornell. We do note, however, that professional schools forming parts of larger institutions, generally lack this distinctive spirit. When previous agreements have been proposed we alumni have feared that the student in the coöperative school might cease to be a Tech man without becoming a Harvard man.

We believe that the integrity of the Institute, social and educational, should be maintained in this new phase, not because of the petty satisfaction of possession, nor

see that in the carrying out of this new agreement the clear educational aim and the splendid ideals of the old Technology may always animate and inspire the new and greater Technology of the future.

[We feel with Professor Winslow that the President and Faculty of the Institute may safely be entrusted with the guardianship of the Institute's ideals of education. The addition to that Faculty of a very small number of men could not revolutionize the Institute's policy, even if these men were imbued with radically different ideas, whereas there is no ground for believing that this will be the case. Harvard has been in the field of engineering education for more than half a century and has adopted what Professor Winslow describes as the "graduate ideal" only for a few years. By entering into this alliance with Technology in the way that it does, it abandons that experiment just as it is abandoning it to some extent in other fields. Apart from this when we look below the surface, we see that the two plans are not necessarily inconsistent, as has been proved beyond dispute by the ease with which Technology for more than a generation has assimilated college graduates. There are hundreds of these graduates at Tech today. Their previous education has not necessarily been purposeless, but even if it has, they become purposeful at once when they begin to breathe the professional spirit of Technology.—ED.]



The Beaver has been adopted as official Mascot of Technology

because of the nobler pride in honorable achievements of the past, but because we believe that these things are essential to the preservation of the Technology system and the Technology spirit in the future, and because we believe that this system and this spirit are things, not only precious to us alumni, but things full of the power of fine public service. The great Presidents of the Institute, her Corporation, Faculty and alumni have worked and have fought for these ideals, as the trustees of something which had a unique value in the progress of the great experiment we call civilization. The heritage of Rogers and Walker is placed like a precious jewel, brilliant and unsullied—President Maclaurin—in your hands. We trust you to guard it from the dangers of prosperity as it has been guarded from the perils of adversity. We trust you to

New Alumni Associations

The Technology men in Indianapolis have met and formed a local alumni association in that city. This is the forty-first alumni association listed at the alumni office.

The Institute men of Bridgeport got together last month and exchanged the experiences of their business careers. It is possible that this may lead to the formation of a Technology club in Bridgeport.

It has been suggested that it would be a very pleasant thing to announce on the real fiftieth anniversary of the Institute, at the great celebration in 1915, that the fiftieth local Technology club had been formed. There are a number of cities, notably Baltimore, where there are a large number of Technology men, and it is hoped that before the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute in 1915, the number of associations will be equal to the years of Institute history.

Annual Meeting of the Council

The annual meeting of the Council, was held at the Engineers Club, Boston, January 19. A full report of this meeting, including the reports of the various committees, will be given in the April number of the *TECHNOLOGY REVIEW*.

The Walker memorial committee reported that the Walker memorial fund now amounted to \$144,195.

Professor Richards reported for the Runkle memorial committee that the committee had decided that this memorial should take the form of a portrait of President Runkle, which would cost about a thousand dollars.

The following men were elected to serve three years on the nominating committee: F. H. Fay, '93; J. P. Munroe, '82; and W. B. Snow, '82.

It was voted that the regular meetings of the Council should be held on the fourth Monday of every month, from October to May inclusive, at the Engineers Club.

The committee on musical affairs was abolished, and in its place a committee on assemblies was appointed, consisting of George B. Glidden, '93, chairman; Harry S. Mork, '99; Don Galusha, '04; Lawrence Allen, '07; Orville B. Denison, '11.

A letter from Lester D. Gardner, '98, of New York, was read to the Council, recommending that the beaver be approved as the mascot of the Institute. It was unanimously voted that this suggestion be accepted.

There was a discussion as to whether or not the advisory council on athletics should be increased by the addition of one of the younger alumni. It was thought best, however, to postpone action on this matter until the next meeting.

A committee consisting of F. H. Hunter, '02, Carl Gram, '09, and A. C. Dorrance, '14, was appointed to report on the relations between the various advisory councils and the undergraduates.

The financial statement showed that the association was in debt \$1,220-.78. This represents deficits for the past

years, and an expenditure of \$400, which was devoted to the meeting of the Technology Clubs Associated, last January.

Announcement was made that about a hundred men had taken out sustaining memberships in the association, and that applications were still coming in.

In taking the chair, Mr. Whiting, the new president of the Alumni Association, endorsed the suggestion of the governor at the alumni banquet, that the Institute should coöperate with the state in applying science to the development of its industries. He further said that if the Alumni Association is to continue its activities, the resources of the association must be increased by getting new members, by collecting the dues, and through the "sustaining membership" recently established. He suggested a method of making advertising in the *REVIEW* of much greater value as a source of income, a matter which would involve coöperation with other similar journals.

Death of Charles F. Prichard

Charles F. Prichard, '76, general manager and vice-president of the Lynn Gas and Electric Light Company, died January 22 at his home, Lynn, Mass., after a short illness.

Mr. Prichard was born at Marblehead, Mass., in 1856, and was graduated from the Institute with the class of 1876. At the time of his death he was president of the Oxford Club of Lynn, and vice-president of the American Gas Light Association.

He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

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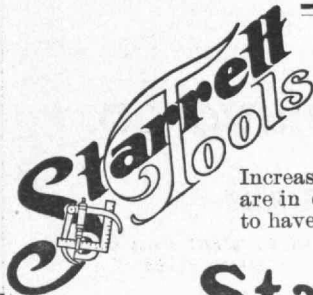
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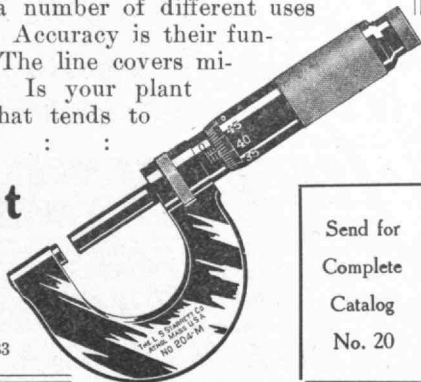
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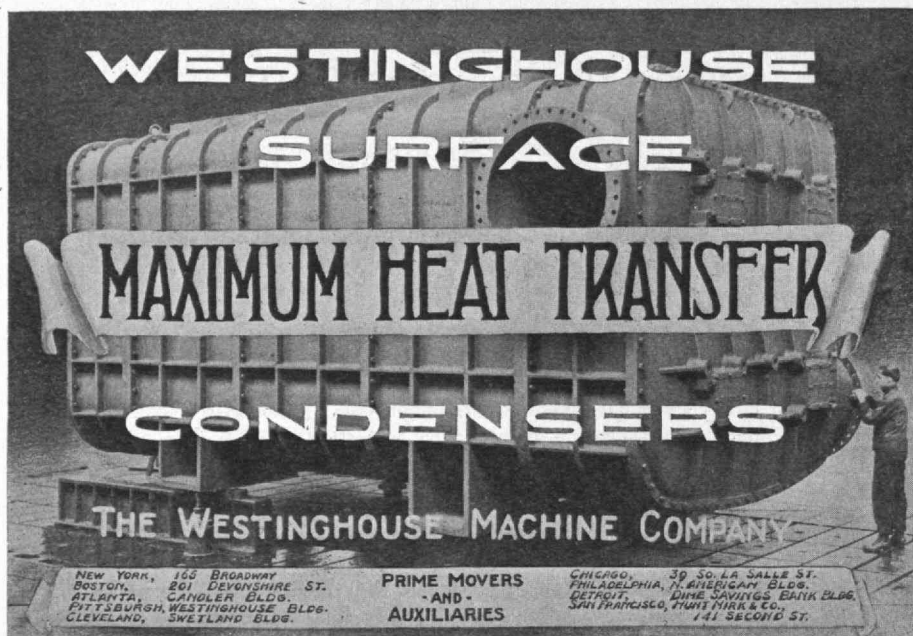
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